FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Starting Fruit Orchards.

J. Fitz, of Keswick, Va., writes as follows to the agricultural editor of the New York *World:* It is the season to make observations as to what trees we should select when the time arrives for planting them out. The mistakes made by farmers and others in the selection of their fruit trees are so apparent and so discouraging that we feel it incumbent on us to make a few remarks on the subject, notwithstanding we may have heretofore said something about this common error.

If farmers would plant varieties just suited to their soil and location, what an increase of production would be realized to benefit both the cultivator and the country. Many of us have fruit trees occupying valuable ground that are entirely worthless, although good in their proper places. We see fine descriptions in the books and catalogues, and, in making out lists to plant, trees are often selected without reference to their origin or the soil and location they require. In this way losses and disappointments are brought about, and are the certain result.

It is entirely in the power of planters to remedy this by proper selection, which they may always do if they but choose to make the effort. It is but very little trouble to look into the neighboring orchards during fructescience and see what trees are vigorous and note their bearing qualities. With this, and from the information the owners can give, there need be no mistake. We plant too many sorts. Select a few of the very best that will constitute a succession of summer, fall and winter sorts. If for market a few of each variety is better than many; for family use we may have a greater variety, but in a great many sorts you will be sure to get some that are worthless.

It is true a lot of barren or "shy-bearing" trees may be changed when young and thrifty by top-grafting to sorts that are productive, but this requires time, and many farmers could not be made to see this or would not give themselves the trouble to make the change, and so the trees remain more of a nuisance than anything else, and their owner takes up the mistaken notion that there is no special advantage in fruit culture. With such trees there must be a partial failure, however proper may be the general management of the orchard. The difference between trees properly selected and those that are not is so obvious that any observer with half an eye can see the disadvantages attending such selections. The fruiting season is the proper time for observation. A little good judgment, and the advice of the orchardist, as we have already remarked, will enable anyone to avoid improper trees and enable him to select the best, both as to quality and bearing, and thus the value and bearing capacity of his orchard will be increased or secured in ratio with the pains he takes in this direction.

Those having the misfortune of a frosty location should be especially careful of what they plant. In their case the hardy sorts alone should be selected. It will not pay to cultivate trees from which fruit is not obtained, or that bear only once in three or four years or at long intervals.

Grape Layers.

From my experience in raising layers I would say, when the summer pruning is done, save the best lower branches. Do not shorten them if they grow fifteen feet in length. Do not shorten them in the fall trimming, except to clip off a few of the tender buds that grew late and are liable to be winter-killed. In the spring, before the buds have swollen perceptibly, make the ground fine and mellow where the vine is to be laid, and where it will have the most sun, or at least will have it some portion of the day. Lay the vine on the surface of the ground, and fasten it there by pins or stones. Let it be in this position until the buds have grown two to four inches. Now carefully raise the vine, and make a trench an inch and a half to two inches in depth under it. Place the vine in this trench and fasten it there, then more than fill it with good loam. A little fertilizer with the loam will do no harm. In this way it is easy to raise a good two to four foot vine from almost every joint. This is a much better way than to cover the vine when first laid down, as some advise. The vine then cannot be covered to a sufficient depth to root well without losing many of the buds. The last year's vine is far preferable to one older. The prominent fruiting buds on the old vine are all dead, and it is far less liable to grow than a new vine, and if it does send forth shoots they will come from small dormant buds that lie about the main dead bud. They grow like a sprout, and not like a main bud of a new vine. After the leaves have fallen, sever the branches from the parent vine, and carefully take up the layers, and divide them into as many parts as there are strong new vines.—*H. O. L., in Agriculturist.*

Health Hints.

An application of cold, wet, common whitening placed on immediately is an invaluable remedy for a burn.

Those who have hard, calloused spots on the hand can rid themselves of them by holding the spot over the grindstone for a moment or two.

Bleeding of a wound in a man or beast can be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth.

A good wash for the teeth is made by putting equal parts of borax and camphor gum into a bottle of water and letting it stand for a short time before using.

For inflammatory rheumatism take half an ounce of pulverized saltpeter, put in half an ounce of sweet oil, bathe the parts affected, and a sound cure will speedily be effected.

To keep the hands soft, mix honey, almond meal and olive oil into a paste; use after washing with soap. Castile soap is best for use, as it will cure a cut or scratch and prevents any spots.

To cure sore throat, wrap flannel around the throat, keep out of draughts and sudden changes of atmosphere, and every half hour take a pinch of chloride of potash, place it on the tongue and allow it to dissolve in the mouth.

Gentian root is said to be a tobacco antidote. Buy two ounces or more of gentian root, coarsely ground. Take as much of it after each meal, or oftener, as amounts to a common quid of "fine-cut." Chew it slowly and swallow the juice. Continue this a few weeks, and you will conquer the insatiable appetite for tobacco from which thousands struggle to be free, but give up in despair.

A Remarkable Counterfeit.

The Sub-Treasury department at New Orleans have come across a counterfeit silver quarter, a remarkable feature about which is, that it is intrinsically more valuable than the genuine quarter dollar. According to Mr. Davis, the coiner at the mint, to whom it was sent to be assayed, it weighs 978 grains, or 135 above legal weight, and contains fifty millimes of silver above standard, and also three millimes of gold, which silver coins do not contain, except in rare instances. Mr. James Albrecht, the assayer, reports that its fineness is 950 thousandths silver, and three thousandths gold. The only defect about the piece is in the engraving of the words, "In God we trust." The word "America" is abbreviated to "Amea," in the words "United States of America."

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fall and Winter Fashions.

Shot silks are imported for dress goods for parts of costumes, and for bonnet trimmings for the fall and winter. These silks are known as glace by the French manufacturers, and are familiar here under the name of changeable silks. The leading modistes introduced them last season; but they are not so effective in light colors as in darker shades, and did not meet with the favor which is now anticipated for them. They are shown in plain surfaces that display a prominent color in one light and its contrasting hue in another view; there are also striped shot silks with a half-inch satin stripe of solid color alternating with a changeable stripe. They have a quaint antique effect when the two materials are used in the same costume. All the fashionable shades are blended in these silks.

Bonnet ribbons come in all these changeable effects in thick twills like silk serge. They are two and a half inches wide, and will be used not merely or strings, but for trimming the whole bonnet. There are also twilled serges by the piece to be cut bias; these show the shot colors to good effect.

Another new fabric, to be used for trimming bonnets and dresses, and for making the entire bonnet or round hat, is called satin antique, and is really a kind of satin plush. It has longer pile than velvet, with all the luster of satin, and the pile may be brushed smoothly or else stand irregularly, as is the case with plush, though not with velvet. It comes in a plain surface, and is thus used for the crown and brim of bonnets, but it is also shown in stripes that are alternately plain and rough; in these the whole design depends upon the way the pile is stroked. This will be used for dress trimmings, for vests, borders, paniers etc., on woolen, silk, satin and velvet costumes. It is very handsome, also, when cut bias from the piece for folding around the crowns of silk, plush or felt bonnets. It comes in all the artistic shades of Japanese blue, pigeon's breast, Rembrandt green, amaranth, and in the new dauphin gray that has golden and creamy hues. The wide brims of round hats are lined with satin antique fully shirred; this gives the soft, full facing, so becoming to the complexion, but which makes the hat very heavy.

Another fabric for trimming bonnets is called satin sublime by the milliners. This is soft, like the foulard satins used in the spring, but is of much heavier quality, is thickly twilled, and has all the fine luster of satin. It comes in all the plain colors, and is also shown in changeable colors, and printed in India patterns like the Pompadour foulards worn during the summer, though the grounds for such designs are darker than those lately used. For trimming light dress bonnets it is shown in ivory white, cream, dauphin gray and old gold colors.

Tiger velvet is a novelty to be used for trimming both bonnets and dresses. It has satin ground, with irregularly-shaped spots in long raised velvet pile. There is also a new crackle velvet, in which the pile is flattened in streaks as irregular and without design as the crackle lines on old porcelain. This will be handsome for plastrons and borders of dresses, for the plain large crowns of dressy bonnets, and for the rosettes and fan-plaitings with which they are to be trimmed.

Royal velvet is revived also for millinery. This is the richly-repped uncut velvet called sometimes Ottoman velvet. The novelty in this fabric is the glace or shot velvet, with one shade for the ground, making a changeable effect when glinting through the reps that are of another color. All the new dark plain shades are shown in this rich fabric; it is especially handsome in the new peony red, and in the mahogany shades, which vary from light to dark reddish-browns.

Ribbons have re-asserted themselves, and will play an important part in the millinery of the winter. They will be used in broader widths than they were during the summer, and will sometimes form the whole trimming of the bonnet, independent of any fabric cut bias from the piece.

Trimmed bonnets for fall wear are made up of felts, satin antique (or plush), and silk beaver like that used for gentlemen's dress hats. What are called "brush brims" are a feature of the new hats and bonnets. These are fine felt, with the nap brushed up roughly instead of being smooth as in ordinary felt; others have tufts of rough beaver fastened on the felt brim. Both large and small shapes are worn. The small black bonnets have satin antique for the large crown, with a tiny brim of velvet bound with jet galloon. The crown may be laid in folds of satin, or puffed like a great rosette, or else it is smooth and half covered with jet embroidery. A large bouquet of satin and velvet flowers is low on the left side. The ribbon strings are to be tied under the left ear in a long-looped bow.

The red bonnets that were so fashionable last year will be considered stylish next season. These are shown in small shapes with close velvet brim, no face trimming, and large full rosette crown; three ostrich plumes of the same shade of amaranth red are made to nod toward the front, and the strings are of satin antique ribbon, which also trims the bonnet.

The round hats of silk plush, satin antique, beaver, etc., are most seen in the creamy gray called dauphin, and in black. The wide brim, irregularly turned up either just in front or else on the left side, is covered with shirred satin sublime, and often has a bird, or wing, or long plume beginning in the middle of the front, and going far back on the left under the brim. Outside is folded satin antique in most capricious designs.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Girls and Weddings.

As people who have visited the theater take out of their memories, for a day or so, some of the things that amused them, and laugh again, so young ladies linger lovingly over the details of a wedding. It is a curious experience, life in a house full of girls who have just left a marriage party. Their minds are full of the great theme; they tenderly record each incident; they can think of nothing else; and they tell each other a thousand times how the bride looked, and how she dropped her bouquet, and who picked it up again, and how the traveling dress became her. Not otherwise than when, a covey being dispersed, men go round and shoot the straggling birds, so admirers might easily win the hearts of the fair who are still hovering wistfully round the memory of a wedding. Thus nature has provided chances for bridemaids; and thus the supersition that it is unlucky to be often a bridemaid is justified. For if a lady can survive heart-whole, and pass unscathed through these moments of sympathy, it is certain that she never will be won.—*Home Journal.*

Mr. W. T. Lockwood, of Leavenworth Kansas, slept as soundly as usual one night recently, but when, according to custom, his dog Flora, a pointer, was sent in the morning to awaken him, she found that her master had a bedfellow. Rubbing her nose over the sleeper's face she aroused him, and as soon as she could attract his attention, "pointed" to another part of the bed. Mr. Lockwood knew something was wrong, and immediately sprang out, and began to look through the bed, when he discovered a young rattlesnake coolly coiled under the cover.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States

Hilaire Latrimouille was hanged at Albany, N. Y., for the murder of Catherine Donsbach, a spinster fifty years old, in her father's house on his farm near Cohoes last April. The motive of the murder was robbery, and the murderer obtained four dollars and ten cents. After taking an affecting leave of his father and mother, Latrimouille was conveyed to the scaffold, and in answer to the question whether he had anything to say he replied in a feeble voice: "I ask to be forgiven by all, as I have forgiven them. I said all I have to say to my confessors." Then his hands and legs were tied, the black cap was put over his head, the rope was cut and the condemned man was pronounced dead in twelve minutes.

The New York State Convention of the Farmers' Alliance met at Rochester. Resolutions were adopted recommending farmers and manufacturers to make advisory nominations for members of the Legislature in each county of the State; that the Alliance would steadfastly labor to bring the railroads of the State to a proper responsibility to the public, etc. The Alliance then adjourned to meet at Rochester on the fourth week in August, 1880.

George Werham and Hans Tuelff had a swimming match from the Battery, in New York city, to Coney Island. The distance swam by the two men is about thirteen miles, and was made in four hours and twenty minutes, Tuelff coming in ahead.

The Surf House at Rehoboth, Del., has been destroyed by fire. Sixty persons were in the house at the time, but all escaped, one woman only being slightly injured. The guests lost all their baggage.

What to do with the city's garbage is a matter bothering the officials of New York a great deal. The refuse is taken down the bay on scows and dumped overboard; and a city paper has created quite an excitement by showing that the harbor channels are rapidly being filled up by the city's sweepings, so that in time it will be impossible for vessels to enter the bay.

The swimming match at Newport, R. I., between Captain Paul Boyton, the American, and Captain Matthew Webb, English champion, was won by the former. The conditions of the match were that Boyton should make twenty-five miles in his rubber suit while Webb swam twenty miles unassisted. Boyton had made ten and Webb a little more than eight miles when the latter was seized with violent cramps and had to be taken from the water. Boyton continued on his course, and covered the twenty-five miles in nineteen hours and thirty-four minutes, winning the prize of $1,000. The contest was witnessed by a large crowd.

The Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, who represented New Jersey in the United States Senate from 1859 to 1865, died the other day at Mount Holly, N. J., aged sixty-five.

At Pottstown, Pa., Samuel Willauer, a member of the town council, was killed, and John Hoffman, Price Willauer, Wharton Bell and a man named Boyer were dangerously injured by the falling of an arch which was being removed in order to make some repairs at the blast furnace of the Pottstown Iron Company.

Western and Southern States.

A dispatch from Eureka, Nev., says that a sheriff's party of nine men had a fight with a number of Italian coal burners at Fish Creek. Deputy Sheriff Simpson was in the act of serving a warrant when the conflict began. Five Italians were killed and six wounded. None of the sheriff's party were hurt, the Italians fleeing as soon as the first volley was fired at them.

The recent heavy rain storm did great damage in Norfolk, Va., and vicinity. At Norfolk after the storm ruins of buildings, vessels, trees, etc., were to be seen in every direction, and the damage to shipping and crops was great.

Indians attacked the ranch of James Raines on Salmon river, near Warrens, Idaho, killed the proprietor and James Edwards, badly wounded Albert Weber and burned up all the buildings on the place.

At Yazoo City, Miss., a quarrel occurred between James Barksdale and Henry M. Dixon, resulting in the death of the latter. Dixon, while passing down the west side of Main street, was hailed by Barksdale from the east side, who at the same time advanced to the middle of the street, armed with a double-barreled shotgun. Dixon halted and immediately placed his hand on a pistol, drawing it. Barksdale raised the gun to his shoulder, and Dixon, seeing this, moved toward a stairway, when Barksdale fired, four buckshot taking effect in Dixon's back. Dixon then fired several times at Barksdale without effect. Barksdale fired a second shot, but it missed his victim. Dixon bled internally, and died at 4:30 P. M. Barksdale was immediately arrested. The quarrel is represented as of a personal nature. Dixon was the candidate for Sheriff of Yazoo county on the Independent ticket, and James Barksdale was candidate for Chancery Clerk on the Democratic ticket.

J. W. Cotton, station agent and grocer at Williamsburgh station, on the Kansas Pacific railroad, near Topeka, Kansas, was murdered by a tramp. The tramp called for cheese and crackers, and while Cotton was reaching into a barrel to get the crackers the tramp struck him on the back of the neck with an ax, nearly severing the head from the shoulders.

John Laban, a saloon keeper at Phœnix, Arizona, was fatally stabbed by one McCloskey, who was arrested and confined in jail. The next morning the vigilance committee marched to the jail and took McCloskey and John Keller, another murderer, and hanged both to a tree on the plaza. After warning a number of well-known bad characters to leave the town the crowd dispersed.

Bunk Ake, a colored man twenty years old, was hanged at Austin, Texas, for assaulting a little girl. The culprit smoked a cigar on the scaffold and denied his guilt.

George Johnson, a Chicago milk seller, was struck by lightning and killed while watering milk.

The Governor of Georgia offers a reward of $1,090 for the forgers of the great seal of the State on fraudulent land grants, many of which have been sold in New York and other Eastern cities.

Rev. I. S. Kalloch, workingman's candidate for mayor of San Francisco, was bitterly denounced by the San Francisco *Chronicle*, owned by Charles and M. H. De Young, who supported the candidate of the Anti-Monopolists' or People's party. Thirty years ago Mr. Kalloch was a minister in Boston, and was tried there on charges similar to those preferred against Mr. Beecher, but as in the latter case the jury failed to agree. The *Chronicle* came out in articles reviewing Mr. Kalloch's career in Boston and subsequently in Kansas. The paper also attacked Kalloch's father, now dead, charging him with sundry immoralities. Kalloch retaliated before an immense meeting of workingmen at the Metropolitan Temple. He referred to an article inserted some years ago in a paper called the *Sun*, published by a discharged reporter of the *Chronicle*. This article reflected mercilessly upon the personal character and antecedents of the De Youngs, and at the time it was published they tried to shoot the author. After reviewing the attacks of the *Chronicle* upon himself, Mr. Kalloch said: "In maligning the reputation of my father, who has filled an honorable grave for many years, these journalistic vipers have rendered the most vicious retaliation on my part necessary and justifiable. These disgraceful records make such an attack possible, and I am justified in pronouncing them the two sons of a ——." He said that he had the San Francisco *Sun's* article in his pocket, but did not wish to expend all his ammunition at once. Next morning Charles De Young drove alone in a coupe to the Metropolitan Temple, and arrived there about ten o'clock, just as Kalloch was stepping into a carriage with Carl Browne, Denis Kearney's former secretary. De Young sent an American District Telegraph boy to Kalloch to say that a gentleman wished to speak with him. Kalloch approached the vehicle, and as he reached the door, De Young pointed his revolver at his left breast and fired. The bullet entered Kalloch's left breast between the third and fourth ribs. He staggered back as if about to fall, but recovering himself, he tried to escape, when De Young sent a second bullet after him, which struck him in the left thigh, and then ordered the coachman to drive away. A crowd quickly gathered, overturned the carriage and would have killed De Young but for the timely arrival of officers, who hurried him to jail, where he was joined by his brother. Meantime the most intense excitement prevailed throughout the city. Ten thousand workingmen assembled and threatened to lynch the De Youngs and to destroy the *Chronicle* office. In the absence of the Governor the commander of the State troops telegraphed to the Secretary of War, asking for ammunition for the militia, who had been called out, and his request was granted. Denis Kearney arrived from Vallejo in the afternoon, and counseled moderation in a speech to an immense crowd of excited workingmen, and succeeded in quieting them. Mr. Kalloch's condition was described as extremely critical by his physicians.

A fire at Farmer City, Ill., destroyed twenty-four buildings and burned out twenty-two firms. The main part of the business region of the city is in ruins. The loss was about $100,000 and the insurance about $45,000.

N. K. Bell, cashier of the American Express Company at Kansas City, Mo., has decamped with $10,000 of the company's money.

Police Sergeant Jacob Nohl, at Toledo, Ohio, arrested Ross Saulsbury, who has served in various penitentiaries for burglary and other crimes, on the charge of being a suspicious person. The next day Saulsbury printed a card abusing Nohl and reflecting on his character and qualifications as an officer. Nohl called upon Saulsbury and demanded a retraction, which being refused, Nohl shot Saulsbury twice and then shot himself. Both men died in a short time. Nohl is described as having been a brave and efficient officer.

From Washington.

The Bureau of Education and the Smithsonian Institute have both received special invitations to forward articles for exhibition at the Sydney and Melbourne expositions. The Bureau of Education has already prepared and shipped the articles forming its contributions. They consist mainly of official documents showing the condition of education in the United States, as represented by the reports of the bureau and of States and cities, together with a small collection of public library catalogues and other educational literature, etc. The exhibit forwarded is in short a copy on a small scale of that which attracted so much attention at Paris last year.

The August returns of the Department of Agriculture show that the general average of the condition of corn on August 1 was 93, the same as in July; at the same time last year it was 96. The New England and Middle States all show a high average. In Virginia and the South Atlantic States the drought cut short the early-planted corn, but the late-planted was in a condition to be benefited by rains generally reported at date of returns. Louisiana shows poorly, and Texas makes the worst record of any State. Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana report an average condition, and the States west of the Mississippi all report extraordinary growths. The condition of the potato crop is 97 against 88 in July. The New England States show a stationary condition at 98; the Middle States rise from 95 to 102; the South Atlantic States fall from 90 to 88; the Gulf States are stationary at 90; the Southern inland States fall from 84 to 81; the States north of the Ohio show a very marked improvement, rising from 74 to 93; west of the Mississippi there is a decline from 101 to 98, while on the Pacific slope there is a slight appreciation from 100 to 101. In the northern part of the Atlantic slope, above Maryland, the condition of growth appear to have been very favorable. The summer of 1879 has not been favorable for the hay crop. The drought of June and July, which was so detrimental to the other crops, also seriously shortened this. Timothy hay is above the average in only eight States. In the New England and Middle States the crop is good, but in all the Southern States it is short. In the States bordering on the Ohio river the same cause (drought) has reduced the product materially since 1878. In the Northwestern States the returns are favorable, while in Kansas and Missouri they are very low. The Pacific States show very high averages. At the date of the returns rains were generally reported, and the prospect for the fall pastures were good.

Foreign News.

Dr. William O. Mosely, a young Boston physician, lost his life recently while descending the Matterhorn in Switzerland. He had made the ascent safely and was coming down when he made a false step, lost his footing, and glided rapidly down the steep ice slope over a precipice.

Ten English athletes are coming from England to compete in the annual amateur athletic games of the New York Athletic Club.

M. de Lesseps has sent to Central America several expert engineers to examine the plans of the Panama canal and to estimate the probable expense of building it.

In the professional scull race at the Barrie (Ontario) regatta, Hanlan and Riley came in together, with Kennedy third and Elliott fourth. The judges decided that Hanlan and Riley should row the race over again, but the former refused, claiming he had come in half a length ahead.

The American eleven won the international cricket match at Ottawa, Canada, by a total score of 168 to 167, with five wickets to spare.

An address to Lieutenant Carey, of the expedition in which the French Prince Imperial lost his life in South Africa, declaring that he has been unwarrantably censured, received 3,000 signatures in Plymouth, England.

The failure of the maize crop in Bulgaria will entail a largely increased consumption of wheat. Statistics of the crops in Russia show that the yield of wheat in 1879, as compared with 1878, is the same; the yield of rye and oats is larger, and that of barley and potatoes smaller.

Another heavy storm in England — the severest since 1872—has caused many rivers to overflow and done immense damage to crops.

At Odessa, Russia, five Nihilists have been sentenced to death, one woman to exile in Siberia and twenty-two other prisoners to ten years' penal servitude.

Advices from the seat of the South American war are to the effect that the Chilian transport Rimac, having on board a cavalry regiment of 240 men and valuable munitions estimated to be worth $1,000,000, has been captured by the Peruvian men-of-war Huascar and Union.

Bordeaux, France, has had a fire which burned down fifteen buildings and caused an estimated loss of $400,000.

Lieutenant Carey, the English officer who was with the French Prince Imperial when he was killed, and in whose case the findings of the court martial in South Africa have been quashed, has been released from arrest.

Late advices from South Africa state that a successful Zulu raid is reported from Utrecht. Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs as follows: "Five thousand savages are ready to attack King Cetywayo, and this number will be increased to ten thousand before entering Zululand. The British operating with these, or another composite force coming from the direction of Luneburg, should either capture Cetywayo or drive him toward Colonel Clarke's column, which is moving from the southward. There have been further submissions of Zulus."

A letter from the west of Ireland represents that almost a famine prevails among the tenant farmers in that section.

The work on M. Bartholdi's colossal statue of Liberty, for New York harbor, is rapidly approaching completion at Paris.

At a great shooting contest in Versailles, France, the first three prizes were won by Milton Farrow, an American marksman.

Mr. Scott, the well-known English authority on agricultural matters declares that the yield of grain this year will be one-third less than the average, amounting to a loss of $125,000,000 to the cultivators, and that over 16,000,000 quarters of wheat will be required from abroad. The deficiency in the potato crop will cause a loss to cultivators of $75,000,000, and the deficiency in beans, peas and rye a loss of $15,000,000.

The Bank of England was incorporated in 1649. It covers five acres of ground and employs 900 clerks. There are no windows on the street; light is admitted through open courts. No mob could take the bank, therefore, without cannon to batter the immense walls. The clock in the center of the bank has fifty dials attached to it. Large cisterns are sunk in the courts, and engines in perfect order are always in readiness in case of fire.

Easily Incurred, Terribly Obstinate,

Is rheumatism. Even at the outset, the ordinary remedies are frequently powerless to cope with it. This is more particularly the case when a tendency to it is inherited. It should be combated before it becomes chronic. When the first twinges are felt, recourse should be had to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a depurent which expels from the blood those irritating principles which, by contact, cause inflammation and pain in the muscles and joints. Poisonous medicines which are usually administered for this disease, but which, in a slight overdose, may terminate it by destroying life itself, should be avoided, and this safe and more effective medicine used instead. Those disorders of the bowels, stomach and liver which frequently accompany rheumatic and gouty ailments are invariably removed by this excellent botanic corrective.

A Hint to Workingmen.

The honest workingmen of the country, many of whom have large and increasing families to support, have been the chief sufferers from the great financial pressure under which we have labored for the last few years. Diminished wages have not been attended by a corresponding diminution in price of everything which the workingman needs. Rents, fuel, food and clothing are cheaper, but these do not constitute all his necessities. It is sometimes necessary for him to employ a lawyer or physician, yet the fee rates of physicians and lawyers are as high as they were in "flush" times. Yet cheap medicines are as necessary as cheap rents or fuel. Cheap medicines are not necessarily poor medicines. It must be obvious to every intelligent person that medicines, compounded and put up at wholesale, can be sold at much lower rates then when retailed from the doctor's pill bags. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets have completely restored persons who have spent hundreds of dollars in vainly seeking relief from private practitioners, and all at a very slight expenditure.

To develop healthy and harmonious action among the organs of secretion, digestion and evacuation, take Dr. Mott's Vegetable Liver Pills, which healthfully stimulate the liver, give tone and regularity to the liver, counteract a tendency to costiveness and purify the blood. Their cathartic action is unaccompanied by griping and is never violent and abrupt, but gradual and natural. These pills are of the greatest assistance in overcoming scrofulous tumors and eruptive maladies. All druggists sell it.

Only one American Cabinet or Parlor Organ maker has ever succeeded in bearing off the highest honors at any world's exposition, where they came in competition with the best European makers, and this is the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., who have taken first medal or highest honors at every such exhibition for twelve years, ending with the Paris exhibition this year, where they were awarded the highest gold medal.

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THE MARKETS.

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Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt...	08	@	18
Calves—State Milk	02½	@	03
Sheep	04	@	05
Lambs	04½	@	06½
Hogs—Live	04	@	04½
Dressed	05½	@	05½
Flour—Ex. State, good to choice	4 60	@	4 85
Western, good to fancy	4 50	@	5 65
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10½	@	1 10½
White State	1 11	@	1 11
Rye—State	67	@	67
Barley—Two-Rowed State	70	@	70
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	45½	@	47½
Southern Yellow	48	@	48
Oats—White State	37	@	39½
Mixed Western	29	@	31½
Hay—Retail grades	60	@	70
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	45	@	5[illegible]
Hops—State, 1878	07	@	18
Pork—Mess	8 70	@	[illegible]
Lard—City Steam	05.90	@	[illegible].90
Petroleum—Crude .....05 @01	Refined		[illegible]
Wool—State and Penn. XX	43	@	48
Butter—State Creamery	16	@	17½
Dairy	08	@	1[illegible]
Western Creamery	15	@	17½
Factory	0[illegible]	@	10½
Cheese—State Factory	04	@	05½
Skims	01	@	02½
Western Factory	03½	@	05½
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	15	@	15
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	5 3[illegible]	@	5 50
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 9	@	1 09½
Amber	1 10	@	1 10
Rye—State	3	@	58
Corn—State Yellow	48½	@	4[illegible]
Oats—Mixed	35	@	37
Butter—Creamery Extra	17	@	1[illegible]
Cheese—New York Factory	05½	@	05½
Petroleum—Crude.....05 @05	Refined,		06½
BUFFALO.			
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 25	@	5 12
Wheat—Red Winter	1 01	@	1 08
Corn—New Western	41	@	41
Oats—State	37	@	38
Barley—Two-Rowed State	55	@	75
BOSTON.			
Beef Cattle—Live weight	03½	@	05½
Sheep	04	@	06
Hogs	04½	@	04½
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat.	6 00	@	8 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	49	@	50
Oats—Extra White	42	@	44
Rye—State	68	@	70
Wool—Washed, Combing & Delaine	39	@	40
Unwashed, " "	28	@	29
BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef Cattle—Live weight	03½	@	0[illegible]½
Sheep	05	@	05½
Lambs	05½	@	0[illegible]½
Hogs	04½	@	04½

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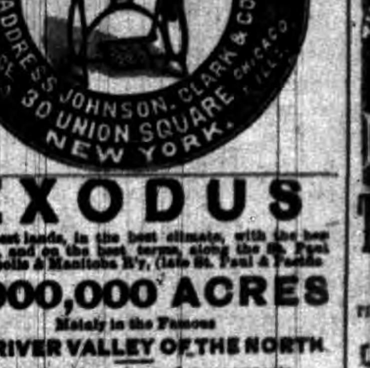
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